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NO. 4,800.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY W. R. HEARST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## BOMBS EXPLODED IN HAVANA'S STREETS.

The Sound of Cannon and  
Muskets Near Cuba's  
Capital.

An Army of Refugees Driven from  
the Rural Districts by  
Insurgents.

San Felipe Surrendered to Gomez  
After a Feeble Show of  
Resistance.

BLOODY CONFLICT IS IMMINENT.

Columns of Troops Dispatched from the  
Forts to Head Off the Patriots—Fright-  
ful Ravages by Torch and Sword  
in the Western Provinces.

By Thomas de Lorme.  
Havana, Jan. 6.—The beginning of the  
end has come. The insurgent armies are  
within sight of Havana, and the firing of  
muskets and cannon is plainly heard in  
the eastern suburbs.

The inhabitants were terror stricken to-  
night by the explosion of two bombs  
right in the heart of the city. A loud  
report in front of the Corona cigar fac-  
tory created a panic in the vicinity of  
this the largest establishment of the kind  
on the island.

The police were on the spot in a minute,  
but found but little damage done. A  
similar incident occurred on Vigia street  
half an hour later with similar results—  
slight injuries to buildings and no fatal-  
ties.

The trains that can be gotten into the  
city on the few railroads that have not  
yet been destroyed by the patriots are  
loaded with refugees from the surround-  
ing cities and villages. Hundreds of field  
hands also have arrived in Havana with  
their families. Some of these men say  
that they could see the insurgents blow  
up a railroad bridge immediately after the  
train had crossed within a few miles from  
the city.

Hundreds of families in the suburbs and  
in the city have abandoned their homes  
and are crowding the quay watching with  
blanched and eager faces for steamers to  
take them from the island. All sorts of  
craft is being utilized by the refugees, who  
offer their last peseta, so long as the owner  
is willing to keep them from shore. The  
steamers which have cleared to-day are  
crowded to their utmost capacity with flee-  
ing passengers.

All the plantations in the vicinity of Ha-  
vana have suspended grinding, with the ex-  
ception of the Toledo cane fields. This and  
the advance of the insurgents has caused  
an alarming exodus of families to Mariano  
and the larger seaports.

General Gomez has now established his  
headquarters between San Felipe and Pozo  
Redondo, while Maceo is camping in Guines,  
within a few hours' ride from the city,  
right in Havana province. On their way  
to these places the insurgents destroyed  
several stations of the Villanueva Railroad.  
The Mayor of San Felipe threatened a  
feeble resistance, but Gomez sent word that  
he would burn the town to the ground if  
any of the Mayor's band, which numbered  
less than 200, would venture to fire a single  
shot.

The Mayor yielded to the pleadings of  
the inhabitants of San Felipe, who begged  
that he would spare their property and  
surrendered the town to Gomez. He en-  
tered the place with about five thousand  
men, and kept his word. Not a building  
was damaged and none of the residents  
suffered violence.

The vanguard of Quintin Banderas set  
fire to all the cornfields between Pozo Re-  
dondo and Batabano, thus laying waste a  
vast and rich sugar region. Railroad com-  
munications with the latter place are cut  
off altogether. Banderas destroyed the  
railroad stations at Quirican and Pozo Re-  
dondo, while the large warehouse in the  
town of Gabriel, further westward, has  
been reduced to ashes.

The insurgents are terrorizing the pro-  
vinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. Sev-  
eral buildings in San Jose and Lajas have  
been burned to the ground since yesterday,  
and the report came late to-day that La  
Salud, the terminus of the Western Rail-  
way, is in flames.

Rumors are afloat of a number of serious  
engagements, but no details can be ob-  
tained, and it is believed that they are  
nothing more than the usual daily record  
of insignificant skirmishes. The nearness  
and overwhelming numbers of the insur-  
gents is confirmed by the many families  
who have fled from the rural districts and  
are seeking refuge in Havana and the  
suburbs.

These families also report that the Mayor  
of Melena was killed in his attempt to de-  
fend the city against General Gomez, and  
that General Suarez Valdez, in command of  
a Government force, is now across the bay  
in a small town called Regala.

**Insurgents Avoiding Big Battles.**  
Havana, Jan. 6.—The troops that have  
been ordered to proceed east from the  
Province of Santa Clara in order to join  
the forces in the Provinces of Havana  
and Pinar del Rio are arriving at Bata-  
bano, the southern terminus of the Ha-  
vana and Batabano Railroad, whence they  
can be quickly transferred to Havana or  
points in Pinar del Rio.

The rebels still avoid fighting a de-  
cisive battle with the Government troops,  
always retreating after exchanging a few  
shots with the soldiers.

As these are the tactics always fol-

lowed by them it has been thought ad-  
visable to surround them and then to  
gradually close the lines upon them, driv-  
ing them to a stand in the centre. Orders  
to this effect have been issued, and the  
troops are reported to be rapidly surround-  
ing the insurgents.

The trains on the railroad running west  
from Havana do not go any further than  
La Salud.

**Only Twelve Miles from Havana.**  
Madrid, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Havana  
to the Imparcial says that yesterday the  
rebel forces under Gomez passed Managua,  
twelve miles from Havana. They were  
marching westward and burning all the  
towns in their path. They were nearly all  
mounted, and thus able to elude the Span-  
ish troops.

A dispatch from Havana to a news  
agency says that a band of rebels ex-  
ploded dynamite under a train on the  
Barnett's Extract of Vanilla  
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The Spanish Min-  
ister discredits the reported panic in Ha-  
vana and the rumors that the city is  
about to fall into the insurgents' hands. All  
the Havana papers, as late as January  
3, have reached the legation here, and not  
even the extreme Separatist journals have  
any intimation in them that any alarm  
has been apprehended in the capital.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, in commenting  
upon the serious character of press dis-  
patches published here the past few days,  
says if such a rigid censorship over the  
telegraph has been maintained as letters  
to American papers declare, he does not  
see how all the news of government de-  
fects and the movements of Spanish troops  
are dispatched to this country. Certainly  
the Havana papers omit to mention such  
things.

The Minister is still confident that the  
burning of plantations and cutting of  
wires is not the work of any insurgent  
armies, but of Guerrilla bands, which es-  
cape into the forests before they can be  
apprehended by the troops.

**INTERVIEW WITH GOMEZ.**

He Says American Correspondents Alone  
Crossed Spanish Lines and Report Facts.

Mails from Cuba received in this city yester-  
day bring an interview with General Go-  
mez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban re-  
volutionist forces, which a correspondent of  
La Discusion, an Autonomist paper pub-  
lished in Madrid, had with the General  
shortly after his capture of the town of  
Roque, in the Province of Matanzas.

Gomez complained bitterly of the partial-  
ity of all the war correspondents except  
the Americans. The latter, he said, were  
the only ones who had reported the facts  
correctly, because they were the only cor-  
respondents who had dared to visit the camps  
of the revolutionists. Instead of depending  
on the royal palace at Madrid for their  
news. The Americans were the only ones  
who had crossed the Spanish lines over  
to the insurgents in defiance of the orders  
of Campos, to the effect that any cor-  
respondent who crossed the Spanish lines  
would be shot on sight.

Gomez said he had no difficulty in invad-  
ing Matanzas, as he had had only slight  
skirmishes with the enemy.

The Cuban chieftain also said that, be-  
sides the invasion of Matanzas by his own  
forces, those of Quintin Banderas and Ma-  
nuel Suarez had also entered the province,  
which was now entirely and completely in  
their possession.

General Gomez then described the scenes  
which had attended the capture of Roque.  
There was severe fighting, he said, for the  
whole day and night of December 23 to 30.  
On the 31st the garrison hoisted the white

flag and offered to surrender uncondi-  
tionally. Gomez then entered the town and  
found that much damage had been done to  
property, and that thirty-seven Spanish  
soldiers had been killed or wounded.

The inhabitants of the town had become  
panic-stricken on Gomez's approach, and  
all who could had fled to the mountains.  
Many were still in hiding in cellars when  
he took possession, and they could not be  
induced to come out from their retreats by  
assurances of immunity from harm. Nor  
could those who had fled to the mountains  
be induced to return until Gomez had evacu-  
ated the place, for he declined to hold the  
village, in accordance with his well estab-  
lished programme of not holding any town

or port, as this would necessitate the leav-  
ing of garrisons at the places captured,  
which would deplete his army to that ex-  
tent. He gained many adherents at Roque,  
he said, as he had in every place he had  
captured.

Gomez said it was not his intention to  
capture Havana, because this would nec-  
essitate the sacrifice of too many human  
lives, among which would be several mem-  
bers of the families of the revolutionists.

He intended to go as near Havana as was  
necessary to make a demonstration, and  
convince the world that the insurgents  
were complete masters of the island, and  
thus claim recognition by the powers.

Twenty-four prominent business men and  
politicians were arrested in Santiago de  
Cuba on December 30, on suspicion of con-  
spiring to organize a movement to aid the  
insurgents to make an attack upon the  
city at a given signal by raising an insur-  
rection. They were clapped into prison,  
without trial, in Havana, where they could  
not communicate with Cuban sympathizers.

**SPANIARDS SPARE NOT WOMEN**

Ladies of Santiago de Cuba Marched  
Through the Streets to the Jail.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 23, via Key  
West, Fla., Jan. 6.—The Spanish authori-  
ties here are not satisfied with imprison-  
ing men, but are beginning to arrest la-  
dies also. On the 24th inst. Mrs. Manuela  
Canalino de Boela and Mrs. Juana Quin-  
tana were brought here from Manzanillo,  
and were taken through the streets on  
foot to jail, surrounded by soldiers, who  
would not allow them to take a coach,  
hoping by this to humiliate them the more.

Mrs. Boela was the principal of a public  
school in Vicana, jurisdiction of Manzan-  
nillo.

Rebel Leader Jose Maceo, with 1,700  
men, has been encamped in Escandell, nine  
miles from this city, since yesterday. It  
is said that he is there to protect a Cu-  
ban convoy of 200,000 rounds of ammuni-  
tion which arrived in an expedition lately  
near that place, and which is on its way  
to Camaguey.

As soon as Lieutenant-General Pando ar-  
rived at Guantanamo he began his old  
method of arresting people in the middle  
of the night. Three or four of these men  
were taken out of the town and killed  
with machetes.

The few sugar estates that began to  
grind in Guantanamo have been obliged  
to stop, as the rebels under Periquito  
Perez set fire to the sugar cane.

**PLANTATIONS LAID WASTE.**

Property of Americans in Cuba Destroyed  
by the Insurgents.

Spanish newspapers which were received  
yesterday state that during the first raid  
of General Gomez in Matanzas over 5,000-  
000 tons of sugar cane were burned, be-  
sides scores of valuable buildings and tons  
of machinery.

Among the plantations destroyed was that  
owned by a Philadelphian named L. E.  
Auzo. The owner refused to pay the tax

## WILL FIGHT BRITAIN TO THE BITTER END.

Defiant Utterances of Amba-  
sador Van Bloklund to  
Journal Correspondent.

The Kaiser Assures Dr. Leyds of  
Germany's Protection of  
the Boers.

The Triple Alliance Will Recognize  
the Independence of the  
Transvaal Republic.

UNBOUNDED PRAISE FOR AMERICANS.

The Transvaal Representative and Dr.  
Leyds Eulogize Enthusiastically the  
Attitude of Yankee Residents in  
the South African Republic.

By Walter Jaeger.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Ambassador Balaerts van  
Bloklund granted me a long interview to-  
night, in which he discussed the Transvaal  
conflict at length. Mynheer van Bloklund is  
assisting Dr. Leyds in Berlin in his negotia-  
tions with the German Government in the  
interest of the South African Republic.

"We will move heaven and earth to pre-  
vent the destinies of the Republic from  
falling into the hands of a lot of freebooters,  
the hirelings of the British South African  
Company," said the Ambassador.

Jonkheer van Bloklund spoke in a defiant  
tone, his body shook with anger and he  
looked as if he was ready to lead a column  
of Boers against the British invaders.

The Ambassador speaks in glowing terms  
of the attitude of the American residents in  
the Transvaal, who are largely interested  
in mining properties or employed as mining  
engineers.

"They are a courageous set of men," he  
said, "and I was not surprised to hear that  
many of them shouldered muskets and  
fought alongside the Boers, to help them  
maintain their independence. I learn that  
one American mining director, named  
Brown, who is also interested in mines in  
the United States, stood up alone in a mass  
meeting gotten up by the English in Johan-  
nesburg and delivered a ringing address, in  
which he denounced the audacity of the  
hirelings of the Chartered Company, and  
advocated the settlement of the Uitlanders'  
grievances without the armed interference  
of parties whose apparent aim was to over-  
throw the Republic and annex it to the  
Cape Colony. The result was that Mr.  
Brown carried the whole assemblage over  
to the side of the Boers."

NO LOVE FOR CECIL RHODES.  
As to the resignation of Cecil Rhodes, the  
Ambassador thought that it proved that  
England was backing down, but whether  
she did or not, Rhodes remains a danger-  
ous person if he stays in the colonies, as he  
has an enormous fortune and a very di-  
minutive conscience.

It is reported in financial circles that  
the German bankers will organize a pro-

stream of emigration to the southern part  
of the Dark Continent.

I saw Dr. Leyds only for a few minutes  
at the Potsdam station as he was about  
to take the train in response to an urgent  
dispatch from Kaiser Wilhelm. The Trans-  
vaal Secretary is about forty-five years old  
and of commanding presence. I could not  
get him to say anything further with re-  
gard to the pending negotiations, but he  
also expressed unbounded praise of the at-  
titude of American residents, who are  
loyal in their support of the Republic.

If Poultney Bigelow's mission in Berlin—  
to obtain concessions for American insur-  
ance companies in Germany—will not pan  
out well, he will at least carry a pre-  
cious memento across the ocean. The Em-  
peror presented him to-day with a beauti-  
ful album illustrating the German army  
in every branch and detail.

**Dr. Leyds at the Schloss.**  
Berlin, Jan. 6.—The Emperor received  
Dr. Leyds at 1 o'clock. His Majesty as-  
sured the doctor that the Transvaal Re-  
public could reckon upon the protection  
of Germany.

It is said that the Emperor promised  
Dr. Leyds that Germany would recognize  
the independence of the Transvaal Re-  
public by appointing a German Resident  
at Pretoria instead of a consul as hereto-  
fore, and also assured the Transvaal  
Secretary of State that the Triple Al-  
liance would also recognize the independ-  
ence of the South African Republic.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Min-  
ister of Foreign Affairs, was not present  
at the interview, although it is customary  
for the Foreign Minister to be present  
upon occasions of an imperial audience  
with the head of the Foreign Depart-  
ment of a regularly constituted govern-  
ment.

**WILL HOHENLOHE RESIGN?**

A Report on the Berlin Bourse That the  
Chancellor Has Offered to  
Retire.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—It is reported on the  
Bourse that Chancellor Prince von Hohen-  
lohe has offered to tender his resignation  
to the Emperor. Nothing is known of this  
rumor at the Chancellerie.

**STARS AND STRIPES HISSED**

A Canadian Audience Vents Its Spite  
Against Our Flag During a Perform-  
ance of Rice's "1492."

Montreal, Jan. 6.—During the first per-  
formance to-night of Rice's "1492," the ap-  
pearance of the Stars and Stripes was  
vehemently hissed by the audience.

The hissing was so severe and the dis-  
satisfaction of the audience so apparent that  
between the first and second acts the man-  
agement sent out for a number of Union  
Jacks, which were prominently displayed in  
the second act, and were heartily cheered,  
as was the singing of "Rule, Britannia,"  
which was followed by "Marching Through  
Georgia."

The appearance of Columbia at the end  
of the third act did not create any com-  
ment.

**WHERE IS THE BALTIMORE?**

Admiral Beardsley Beginning to Be Ap-  
prehensive for Her Safety.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—The cruisers Phil-  
adelphia and Boston are still anchored in  
San Francisco Harbor, awaiting the arrival  
of the Baltimore, and, as the latter is now  
out thirty days from Yokohama, Admiral  
Beardsley is beginning to wonder what is  
the matter. The last seen of the Baltimore  
was by the Clifton when that vessel was on  
her way to San Francisco. At that time  
the cruiser was breaking into a heavy gale,  
but seemed to be making good weather  
of it.

To drive a cough from the system use Dr.  
Bull's Cough Syrup. It never fails. \*\*

## ENGLAND'S RAGE AGAINST GERMAN

The Emperor's Message  
President Kruger Rouses  
the Whole Country.

Demand That His Name Sha  
Be Removed from the Army  
and Navy Lists.

Dr. Jameson Believed to Have Been  
Released from Prison—Cecil  
Rhodes Has Resigned.

SOME STARTLING NEWS EXPECTED.

Government Officials Refuse to Divulge  
What It Is, but It Is Known They  
Have Some Sensational Infor-  
mation from Africa.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Jan. 6.—It was with caution I  
cabled to you a warning of what may be the  
sensational character of the news England  
keeps bottled up in Africa.

It may not prove so, but the fear grows  
that a revolution is on foot in Cape Colony,  
and perhaps in all the British African col-  
onies.

Not a word has been sent to the news-  
papers from Cape Town since New Year's.  
To-day both cables are working, but they  
work only for the Government. Code mes-  
sages to Africa are refused at the cable  
offices, and the Government now requires a  
mass of delayed messages to be worked off  
on this end, from England to Africa, before  
messages from Africa are taken up.

The warship Victoria has been ordered  
from Bombay to Cape Town with 1,200  
men of the Lancashire Regiment aboard,  
and all day the activity at the offices of  
War and of the Admiralty has exceeded  
any that has been seen in those de-  
partments for many years.

Lord Wolseley, who sometimes puts in  
two to four hours a day, is busy from  
morning till 7 o'clock at night, and the  
stress at the Admiralty is equally great  
and suggestive.

England has never lost a crew of  
public news in modern times before, and  
this strange action not only whets curi-  
osity, but develops the worst imaginations.

Four words in a private message have  
come from Cape Town to-day. They were  
permitted to pass the censorship because  
they were addressed to the Earl of Ripon  
by his son, who wrote that Jameson had  
been released and that Cecil Rhodes had  
resigned. This last statement is old news,  
but the tidings of Jameson's freedom gives  
license to the belief that he may have been  
liberated by the revolutionists. In the same  
light it is reasoned that Rhodes resigned  
the premiership in order to be free to as-  
sist his fellow colonists to throw off the  
English yoke.

It is not this that England fears, is such  
is the case, so much as she keeps in mind  
the German Emperor, whom Stead to-day  
calls "Dr. Jim, of Berlin." In case of a

View of the City of Havana, Which Is Now Threatened by the Insurgent Armies and Around Which They Are Fighting.

